

ORIGINAL

CV 18-00029

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
PRASANNA GOONEWARDENA

Plaintiff

COMPLAINT

BRODIE, J.

TISCIONE, M.J.

-against-

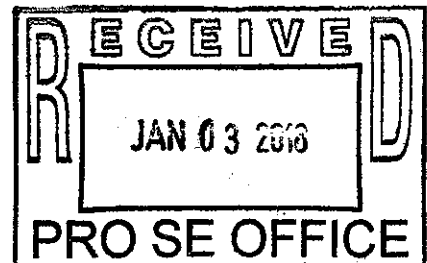
CIVIL ACTION NO.

FORSTER & GARBUS LLP, and, AMY GAVLICK,
and, RONALD FOSTER, and, MARK GARBUS, and,
EDWARD KLEIN, and, JOEL LEIDERMAN

JURY TRIAL
DEMANDED

Defendants
-----X

Preliminary Statement



1. Plaintiff's Complaint is based on Civil RICO 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961- 1968, Mail and Wire Fraud 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 & 1343, Fraud, Fraudulent Inducement, Unjust Enrichment, Duty of loyalty, Aiding and Abetting, Negligent Misrepresentation, Judiciary Law § 487, 15 U.S.C §1692 (e) (d) & (f), Garden Variety Emotional Distress and Fraudulent Intent.

2. RICO authorizes a private right of action for treble damages by a "person injured in his business or property by reason of a violation of section 1962 of [title 18]." 18 U.S.C § 1964 (a) (c). RICO defines racketeering activity to include mail fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341 and wire fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1343. See U.S.C. § 1961 (1).

3. Upon information and belief, the owner of plaintiff's two loans with the index numbers 80/13 and 76/13 at the time the defendants sued plaintiff in Queens Supreme court was the Guarantor TERI not National Collegiate Student Loan Trust ("NCSLT"). The defendants knew that NCSLT was not the owner of plaintiff's loans when they sued plaintiff in court.

4. When Ronald Foster and Mark Garbus , sent fraudulently collected revenue from plaintiff by mail and electronically every month to the indenture trustee U.S. Bank National Association president David Duclos, and servicer, Transworld Systems INC., they committed mail and wire fraud.

5. Mr. Donald Ulderitz is in Florida. His address is: 407 SE 1st Street, Delray Beach, FL 33483.

6. Mr. David Duclos' address is: One Federal Street 3rd floor, Boston, MA 02110.

7. When Ms. Amy Gavlik and Ronald Foster mailed the fraudulent settlement agreement plaintiff signed under duress from *judges*, electronically and by mail to Transworld Systems Inc. located in Pennsylvania that ultimately hurt plaintiff financially, they committed mail & wire fraud.

8. When Mr. Klein Mailed the summons and complaint to the plaintiff stating "plaintiff is the original creditor and is not required to be licensed by the NYC department of consumer affairs" (Exhibit C) he committed mail fraud. National Collegiate Student Loan Trust is not the original creditor.

9. Plaintiff's this complaint is related to the two complaints the defendants filed in Queens state Supreme Court with the index numbers 80/13 and 76/13.

Jurisdiction and Venue

10. This court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1367. Supplemental jurisdiction over the state claims under 28 USC § 1367.

11. Defendants conduct business in the State of New York and therefore, personal jurisdiction is established.

12. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 (b).

13. Declaratory relief is available pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

Parties

14. Plaintiff is a natural person residing at 247-34A 77 Cres, Bellerose, NY 11426.

15. Defendants Forster & Garbus LLP ("F&G") is a debt collection company located at 60 Motor Parkway, Commack, NY 11725.

16. Defendant Amy Gavlik's business address is: 60 motor Parkway, Commack, NY 11725.

17. Defendant Amy Gavlick is an employee of Forster & Garbus LLP.

18. Defendant Ronald Foster is the controlling partner, and control day to day operations at F&G. His Address is: 60 Motor Parkway, Commack, NY 11725.

19. Defendant Edward Klein's address is: Cohn & Roth, 100 E Old Country Rd. Mineola, NY 11501- 4633.

20. Defendant Mark Garbus is a controlling partner at F & G. His business address is: 60 Motor Parkway, Commack, NY 11725

21. Defendant Joel Leiderman is an employee of Forster & Garbus LLP. His address is: 60 Motor Parkway, Commack, NY 11725

22. The Defendants acted through its agents, employees, officers, members, directors, heirs, successors, assigns, principals, trustees, sureties, subrogees, representatives, and insurers.

Factual Allegations

23. Plaintiff became aware of the defendants' fraud when Consumer Financial Protection

Bureau filed a suit against Donald Ulderitz, the owner of NCSLT, U.S. Bank National Association owner David Duclos in Massachusetts and the servicer Transworld Systems Inc.. (See Exhibit A, NY Times 9/19/17 article and *Consumer Financial Protection Bureau v. National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 17 CV 1323 Delaware*)

24. Plaintiff paid off two loans. That money must be returned to plaintiff with punitive damages since the entire transaction was predicated on fraud. Defendants are refusing to file the stipulation of discontinuance with the civil court. I guess they are planning their next scam.

25. Foster & Garbus illegally collected payments from plaintiff.

26. Plaintiff sent a good faith attempt letter on October 5, 2017 (Exhibit E) to defendant Ronald Foster requesting F&G to stop all collection activities and refund all the money they illegally collected from plaintiff pursuant to CFPB's settlement. Defendant Foster refused.

27. Instead, Mr. Joel Leiderman mailed a letter to plaintiff refusing to stop collection. (Exhibit F.) He committed mail fraud when he sent plaintiff that letter stating that they will not honor plaintiff's request. According to Transworld Systems Inc. (500 Virginia Dr. Suite 514 Fort Washington Ave, PA, 19034), Defendant Joel Leiderman sent that letter to Transworld Systems Inc. electronically on or around October 16, 2017. Mr. Leiderman committed wire fraud. Now follows this suit.

28. Defendants Ronald Foster & Edward Klein sent plaintiff summons and complaint (Queens Supreme Court index numbers 80/13 & 76/13) by mail in February of 2013 stating that plaintiff owed money to National Collegiate Student Loan Trust. Plaintiff did not owe any money to NCSLT. Plaintiff owe money to guarantor. Mr. Klein committed mail fraud.

29. The summons and complaint state: "Plaintiff is the original creditor and is not required to

be licensed by the NYC department of consumer affairs.” NCSLT was not the original creditor. It has only two officers-Dori Castello and the owner Donald Ulderitz. Plaintiff never entered into any agreement with NCSLT officers.

30. Plaintiff signed the loan with Charter One Bank. (Exhibit B.) Donald Ulderitz, owner of NCSLT never obtained the loans legally from Charter One Bank.

31. Defendants vigorously prosecuted four claims against plaintiff fraudulently that cannot be collected knowing that NCSLT was not the owner of the loans. Also, since NCSLT was not the original owner of the loans, it legally cannot file any claims in any courts in NYC against plaintiff because NCSLT was not licensed in NYC to do business. Therefore, any agreement plaintiff was fraudulently induced entered into is *null and void*. The money plaintiff paid so far must be returned to plaintiff with damages.

32. Defendants filed fraudulent papers with the court committing mail and wire fraud.

33. Defendants are the new Bernie Madoff.

34. Defendants have filed thousands of lawsuits in Queens civil court listing bogus entities. They get judgments because they are friends with the judges and law clerks.

Alleged Settlement is Null and Void

35. There is no signatures of the owner of the trust, indenture trustee, David Duclos and the servicer Transworld Systems Inc. in the alleged settlement agreement. Therefore, there is no settlement agreement with NCSLT. Moreover, plaintiff never agreed not to sue the defendants. Only plaintiff's signature is on the hold harmless agreement.

36. As a matter of law, defendants cannot collect any money from the plaintiff because the

claim cannot proceed in court since the original creditor is not NCSLT and NCSLT is not licensed by NYC consumer affairs.

37. Any alleged settlement plaintiff signed was under duress by judges and the defendants; therefore, it is null and void.

38. Plaintiff was fraudulently induced into signing a settlement agreement document on a complaint that was fraudulently filed with the court. Therefore, the agreement is voidable.

39. A debt collector may not “use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.” The defendants lied on the complaint stating that NCSLT is the original creditor while the original creditor was Charter One Bank. Also, NCSLT was not the owner of plaintiff’s loans. It was the Guarantor TERI. NCSLT never legally obtained the loans from Charter One Bank. This is clearly a scam orchestrated by the individual defendants.

40. A debt collector may not “use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692 e. Such a prohibition includes the false representation of “the character, amount, or legal status of any debt.”

15 U.S.C. § 1692 e (2) (A). Such a prohibition also includes the use of any false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692e (10). Since the complaint contains false statements, so called, “Settlement” is null and void.

First Claim for Relief:
(Civil RICO 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961-1968)

41. Plaintiff hereby restates, realleges, and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 40 as if set forth fully in this Count.

42. Defendants Ronald Foster, Amy Gavlik, Edward Klein, Mark Garbus and Joel

Leiderman are “persons” 18 U.S.C. § 1961 (3).

43. F&G is an “enterprise” as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

44. F&G engages in interstate commerce. Upon information and belief, F&G obtain these loans and made deals with NCSLT, Transworld Systems Inc. and U.S Bank National association located outside of New York and files law suits in courts in Nassau county, Queens, Kings, Manhattan and Bronx after obtaining authorizations electronically.

45. The defendants electronically and by mail sent payments and documents to servicer Transworld Systems Inc. committing mail and wire fraud.

46. Defendants, mailed and electronically sent fraudulent settlement agreements obtained from plaintiff to Transworld Systems Inc. and US. Bank National Association located outside of New York. The defendants committed mail and wire fraud. See *Sykes v. Harris and Associates LLC.*, 13-2742-CV, 13-2747-CV, 13-2748-CV (2nd Cir 2015); *Zimmerman v. Poly Prep country Day Sch.* 09 CV 4586 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 28, 2012).

47. After collecting the payments from various individuals, defendants mail and electronically sent the payments to U.S. Bank National Association owner David Duclos and the servicer Transworld Systems Inc. This is mail and wire fraud.

48. Upon information and belief, F&G files fraudulently obtained commissions from plaintiff and others with the IRS and New York State Taxation Department.

49. By filing such returns by mail that fraudulently obtained from plaintiff and others they committed mail fraud. 18 U.S.C. § 1341.

50. By filing such returns by electronically that fraudulently obtained from plaintiff and others they committed wire fraud 18 U.S.C. § 1343.

Patten of Racketeering Activity-Mail and Wire Fraud

51. Defendants, acting individually and as part of the Enterprise, have engaged, directly or indirectly, a pattern of racketeering activity, as described above and below, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962 (c) & (d).

A. Defendants, acting individually and as part of the enterprise, have devised a scheme to defraud and to obtain money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses and representations. The scheme includes but not limited to:

- i. Producing and filing fraudulent complaints that falsely claim that NCSLT is the original creditor while NCSLT is not the original creditor;
- ii. Producing, and filing false attorney affirmation stating that NCSLT is the original creditor while NCSLT is not the original creditor;
- iii. Producing and filing false complaint with Queens Supreme court stating that plaintiff owe money to NCSLT while plaintiff does not owe any money to NCSLT;
- iv. Using Fraudulent, misleading and deceptive statements to get a judgment from court under false pretenses.

52. Defendants, acting individually and as part of the Enterprise, have used mails and wires and have caused the mail and wires to be used, or reasonably knew the mails and wires would be used, in furtherance of their fraudulent scheme. Specifically:

A. In a sworn affidavit, defendant Edward Klein stated that NCSLT is the original creditor and sent the false complaint and summons via U.S. mail to plaintiff on February of 2013. (Exhibit C.)

53. Defendants have used mails and wires to prosecute and get judgments against plaintiff

using a complaint that include false statements.

54. Each of the tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of uses of the mails and wires in connection with defendants' schemes to defraud, spanning a period of no fewer than six years, constitutes a separate instance of mail and/or wire fraud within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and 1343, and thus is also a predicate act, which taken together, constitute "a pattern of racketeering activity" within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961 and 1962.

Relationship of Pattern of Racketeering Activity to Enterprise

55. As described, the goal of defendants' Enterprise is to secure a judgment through fraudulent means and to use those judgments to extract money and property from plaintiff.

56. The pattern of racketeering activity described above is integral to defendants' scheme. Without engaging in mail and wire fraud, defendants would be unable to obtain ruling they seek.

57. Each defendant, individually and as a member of the enterprise, has conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the enterprise's affairs through the pattern of racketeering above. Accordingly each defendant has violated 18 U.S.C § 1962 (c)

58. Moreover, each defendant, has agreed and conspired to violate the provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 1962 (c), including the numerous predicated acts of mail and wire fraud described above, and has thus violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962 (d).

**Second Claim for Relief:
Violation of 15 U.S.C. §1692e.f &d.**

59. Plaintiff hereby restates, realleges, and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 58 as if set forth fully in this Count.

60. The defendant Edward Klein falsely or deceptively represented National Collegiate Student Loan Trust as the original creditor when Charter One Bank was the original creditor.

This is in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e. Here, the original creditor was Charter One Bank.
(Exhibit B.)

61. Defendant Edward Klein says, "Plaintiff owes money to NCSLT." Plaintiff is so confused to find if plaintiff allegedly owed money to guarantor TERI, then why is plaintiff owe money to NCSLT" This is so confusing to the least sophisticated consumer. Plaintiff does not owe any money to NCSLT. They never legally obtained the loans from Charter One Bank.

62. Using false, deceptive, or misleading representations or means in connection with the collection of any debt, in violation of 15 USC § 1692e. The defendants falsely stated in the complaint that NCSLT is the owner of plaintiff's loans while the owner was guarantor.

63. Defendant Edward Klein indicated in the complaint NCSLT is the original creditor. The second circuit held that a debt collection complaint from a law firm or lawyer violates section 1692e (3) if an attorney was not "directly & personally involved" with the debtor's account – such as by reviewing the debtor's file - before the complaint filed. The original creditor was Charter One Bank. (Exhibit B.)

64. The amount defendant Edward Klein listed in the complaint is false. This is in violation of 15 U.S.C. 1692 e (2) (a).

Third Claim for relief:
(N.Y. Jud. Law § 487)

65. Plaintiff hereby restates, realleges, and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 64 as if set forth fully in this Count.

66. New York law states that "an Attorney or counsel who. . . is guilty of any deceit or collusion, or consents to any deceit or collusion, with intent to deceive the court or any party. . . [i]s guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor by the penal

law. . . forfeits to the party injured treble damages, to be recovered in a civil action. (N. Y. Jud. Law § 487 (1).

67. The defendants intentionally engage in a fraud and continue to engage in a fraud after the trust owner Donald Ulderitz agreed to return all money to borrowers. (See *Consumer Financial Protection Bureau v. National Collegiate Student Loan Trust (17 CV 1323 Delaware)*.)

68. The defendants could have and should have stop all collection activities when plaintiff sent the good faith attempt letter on October 5, 2017 to the defendants. By refusing to stop collection activities on a fraudulently filed complaint, defendants could be held liable under N.Y. Judicial Law § 487.

69. As a result, plaintiff is entitled to damages under N.Y. Judicial Law § 487.

**Fourth Claim for Relief:
Unjust Enrichment**

70. Plaintiff hereby restates, realleges, and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 69 as if set forth fully in this Count.

71. Forcing plaintiff to sign an agreement predicated on fraud that did not have the signature of the loan owner, TERI, and the Trust owner Donald Ulderitz, indenture Trust David Duclos and the servicer Trans World Systems INC., the defendants may be held liable for violation of unjust enrichment.

**Fifth Claim for Relief:
Fraud**

72. Plaintiff hereby restates, realleges, and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 71 as if set forth fully in this Count.

73. Upon information and belief, defendants scam started by collaboration by several parties:

Indenture trustee, David Duclos contacting Transworld Systems Inc. and Transworld contacting the defendants to initiate a fraudulent lawsuit against plaintiff.

74. Defendants' actions injured plaintiff financially.

75. All parties including F&G employees were aware that plaintiff's loans were not legally obtained by the trust owner Donald Ulderitz and that plaintiff's loans were paid off by the guarantor on 8/02/2010. (Exhibit D.)

76. The defendants represent material fact that was false when they filed the lawsuits in State Supreme Court. The defendant Edward Klein knew that the information contained in the complaint was false. Plaintiff relied on the false information in the complaint. Plaintiff was injured in the process.

77. Defendants main object was to scam plaintiff and collect money that they are not entitled to.

**Sixth Claim for Relief:
Violation of duty of loyalty**

78. Plaintiff hereby restates, realleges, and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 77 as if set forth fully in this Count.

79. The NCSLT owner Donald Ulderitz agreed to return all payments F&G collected fraudulently from plaintiff pursuant to the settlement NCSLT reached with Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. However, F&G is refusing to refund the money to plaintiff.

80. When the defendants refused to abide by the agreement NCSLT reached with CFPB, the defendants violated duty of loyalty.

81. When the defendants refused to honor plaintiff's request to stop all collection activities, defendants violated duty of loyalty.

**Seventh Claim for Relief:
Negligent Misrepresentation**

82. Plaintiff hereby restates, realleges, and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 81 as if set forth fully in this Count.

83. The defendants and plaintiff has special or privity- like relationship imposing a duty on the defendants to impart correct information (plaintiff's loans were paid off by the guarantor) to the plaintiff. The defendants knew that when they took legal actions against plaintiff, they are committing a fraud. The information defendant Edward Klein filed with the court stating "Plaintiff is the original creditor and is not required to be licensed by the NYC Department of Consumer Affairs," is false. Also NCSLT was not the owner of plaintiff's loans when the defendants took legal actions against plaintiff. The defendants committed negligent misrepresentation.

84. Even assuming *arguendo*, if NCSLT was the owner of plaintiff's loans, and on 8/2/2010, guarantor took ownership of the loans, NCSLT gave up the ownership of the loans. Therefore, owner of plaintiff's loans was the guarantor not NCSLT at the time the defendants took legal actions against the plaintiff.

85. When plaintiff informed the defendants on 10/05/17, to stop all collection activities and refund the money plaintiff paid so far, the defendants had a duty to correct their unlawful actions. By informing that the defendants will not honor plaintiff's request, they committed negligent misrepresentation.

86. Plaintiff relied on the false information.

87. Plaintiff is financially injured because F&G breach the duty not informing plaintiff that NCSLT was not the owner of plaintiff's loans.

88. The defendants Mark Garbus, Edward Klein, Ronald Foster are corporate officers &

lawyers having special expertise in the relevant area.

89. Defendants used false and misleading information to collect a debt that they legally cannot.

90. Defendants misrepresented the facts of plaintiff's loans. (e.g. NCSLT was not the owner of the loans and the owner was the guarantor TERI.)

**Eighth Claim for Relief:
Aiding and Abetting**

91. Plaintiff hereby restates, realleges, and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 90 as if set forth fully in this Count.

92. Defendants financially profited by filing four law suits in courts by aiding and abetting with the servicer in 2013, NCO Financial Systems Inc. and U. S. Bank National Association owner David Duclos.

**Ninth Claim for Relief:
Fraudulent Intent**

93. Plaintiff hereby restates, realleges, and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 92 as if set forth fully in this Count.

94. The defendants knew that owner of plaintiff's loans were guarantor TERI at the time the they took legal actions against plaintiff.

95. The defendants main goal was to collect money from plaintiff by filing fraudulent claims against plaintiff.

**Tenth Claim for Relief:
Garden Variety Emotional Distress**

96. Plaintiff hereby restates, realleges, and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 95 as if set forth fully in this Count.

97. Plaintiff was unnecessarily hurt financially due to defendants' fraudulent act.

98. Plaintiff suffered and continue to suffer emotionally.

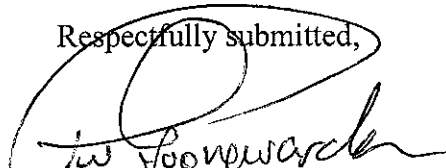
Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for relief as follows:

- A. That the jury find and the Court adjudge and decree that plaintiff shall recover compensatory damages in the sum of \$800,000.00 against the defendants;
- B. Punitive damages in the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars (\$800,000.00);
- C. Emotional damages in the sum of \$300,000.00;
- D. That the plaintiff have such other and further relief as the Court shall deem just and proper.

Dated: January 3, 2018
Queens, N.Y.

Respectfully submitted,



Prasanna Goonewardena

EXHIBIT A

to have avoided the bleak fate of

A Best Buy store in Manhattan. The chain has rebounded after years of struggle.

Went public in an during the financial crisis.

Continued on Page B1

NY Times 9/19/17 Creditor, Fined for 'False' Suits, Must Refund Millions in Student Loan Payments

By STACY COWLEY

One of the nation's largest holders of student-loan debt must refund tens of dollars to borrowers and temporarily stop many of its collection activities under a settlement with federal regulators announced on Monday.

The creditor, the National Collegiate Loan Trusts, holds \$12 billion in student loans that were originally made

by banks. In Monday's settlement with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the trusts agreed to pay nearly \$19 million in penalties and borrower refunds -- and could be on the hook for millions in additional payments and forgiven loans. A debt collector that National Collegiate hired, Transworld Systems, will pay an additional \$2.5 million. The trusts "sued consumers for stu-

dent loans they couldn't prove were owed and filed false and misleading affidavits in courts across the country," said Richard Cordray, the consumer bureau's director.

As part of the \$19 million pact, National Collegiate agreed to set aside \$3.5 million for refunds to 2,000 borrowers. Those borrowers had made payments after being sued over loans that were le-

gally uncollectable, either because the statute of limitations had passed or because National Collegiate lacked the documentation needed to collect the debts in court.

But many more borrowers may eventually have their debts set aside. The consumer bureau ordered National Collegiate to hire an independent auditor to review all of its 800,000 loans. The trusts

will be prohibited from collecting on a loan on which they cannot prove that borrower legally owes them the debt.

A recent article in The New York Times revealed that various companies involved in managing National Collegiate's trusts are missing some of the paperwork needed to legally prove ownership of their loans.

Continued on Page B2

NY Times 9/19/17

Let's go down to A 11

Creditor Must Refund Millions in Student Loan Debt

From First Business Page

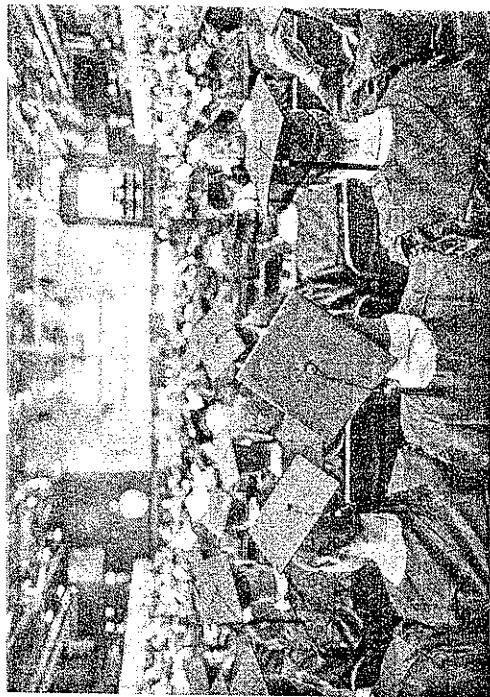
If tens or hundreds of thousands of loans need to be written off, the cost of the settlement could grow far beyond the initial \$21 million tally. The insurance company Ambac, which has hundreds of millions of dollars of exposure to National Collegiate's securities through insurance it sold to investors, warned last month in a regulatory filing that it might need to set aside an additional \$200 million to cover losses on its student loan portfolios.

Donald Uderitz, a financier whose private-equity firm is the beneficial owner of National Collegiate's trusts, said he welcomed the government's action.

"We're pleased with the outcome," Mr. Uderitz, the founder of Vantage Capital Group, in Delray Beach, Fla., said in an interview. "This is independent verification of problems we've been investigating ourselves for three years. The audit will allow us to figure out the scope, come up with a compliance plan and make the changes that need to be made."

Mr. Uderitz has been locked in a legal dispute with other companies involved in operating the National Collegiate trusts.

The loans were made a decade or more ago by lenders like Bank of America and JPMorgan Chase. Those banks lent money to students, then sold those debts to investors. American borrowers owe \$1.4 trillion on student loans, mostly on federal loans that are insured or guaranteed directly by the government. Private loans, which total \$100 billion, come with far fewer consumer protections.



JOE BUGIEWICZ FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Students graduating in Tullahoma, Tenn. The National Collegiate Student Loan Trusts settled with federal regulators.

Around \$5 billion of the debt owed to National Collegiate is in default. Mr. Uderitz, who bought his interest in the trusts in 2009, said he had been trying for years to end collection practices he considers abusive and illegal.

Among those that Mr. Uderitz has been feuding with are U.S. Bank, which is responsible for handling loans that are overdue. U.S. Bank hired Transworld to collect payments. Transworld has aggressively pursued delinquent borrowers in court, filing a deluge of cases — nearly 38,000 in one recent 18-month span — seeking payment.

Many of those cases had fatal legal flaws, according to the consumer bureau.

Transworld sued on loans that were too old to be collectible,

failed to properly review chain-of-title documents proving ownership of the loans and submitted illegal filings in which its employees "falsely claimed personal knowledge of the account records and the consumer's debt," the bureau wrote in a consent order against Transworld.

The consent order is effective immediately. The proposed judgment against the trusts requires approval by a judge in United States District Court in Delaware. Transworld, in Fort Washington, Pa., said in a statement that it was "disappointed" by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's action.

The company "disagrees with the C.F.P.B.'s characterizations, and with many of the alleged facts in the consent order," it said. "TSI

decided to settle with the C.F.P.B. in order to avoid costly and potentially protracted litigation with our primary regulator and so that we may continue to focus all of our efforts on serving the needs of our customers."

David Zwick, a spokesman for Transworld, or TSI, declined to comment on whether the company would halt its pending litigation against borrowers. Dana E. Ripley, a spokesman for U.S.

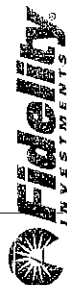
**A pause while
800,000 loans are
reviewed by auditors.**

Bank, declined to comment on the consumer bureau's claims.

Sam Gliford, a spokesman for the consumer bureau, said the trusts "must suspend all further collection efforts until a compliance plan has been approved and implemented."

Robyn Smith, a lawyer with the National Consumer Law Center, a nonprofit advocacy group, said she hoped the consumer bureau would use the deal as a template and pursue other student loan debt collectors. Many use shoddy and inaccurate paperwork to pursue legally flawed cases, she wrote in a 2014 report about the practices.

"This is a great precedent, but unfortunately National Collegiate are not the only ones engaging in this behavior," Ms. Smith said.



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New York Attorney General Opens Inquiry on Student Debt

By STACY COWLEY

The New York attorney general, Eric T. Schneiderman, has opened an investigation into the collection practices of the National Collegiate Student Loan Trusts, one of the nation's largest owners of private student loan debt, according to Mr. Schneiderman's office.

The attorney general's office sent subpoenas on Wednesday asking for information on every collection lawsuit filed by National Collegiate's trusts against New York residents.

National Collegiate's trusts have aggressively pursued in court borrowers who fall behind on their student loan payments. An article this week in The New York Times drew attention to the trusts' inability in many of those lawsuits to produce the paperwork needed to prove that the

trusts own the debts they seek to collect. Judges around the country have dismissed dozens of cases filed by National Collegiate's trusts because of flawed or missing paperwork.

The 800,000 private student loans that National Collegiate owns, totaling more than \$12 billion, were originated a decade or more ago by other lenders, then packaged into securities and sold to investors. As the debt changed hands, crucial paperwork documenting the loans' ownership appears to have been lost, according to court filings in a bitter legal fight among parties involved in operating the trusts.

"I won't allow a generation of

Loan Collector Struggles to Find the Required Paperwork

New Yorkers to get victimized by the very system that was created to help them get ahead," Mr. Schneiderman said in a written statement. The Times's news story is "deeply concerning," he said, but it is "unfortunately consistent with the increasingly cynical and freewheeling culture we've seen take hold across the student loan industry."

He added, "We will conduct a full investigation and will hold the perpetrators of any fraud against our students accountable." A search of state court records indicates that National Collegiate's trusts have filed at least 600 lawsuits in New York in recent years. Because most debt col-

lection lawsuits are filed in local and county courts, where records are difficult to search, the actual tally is likely to be far larger. Mr. Schneiderman's office is seeking documents that would establish the trusts' right to collect on the debts being pursued. The attorney general has asked for detailed records on the student loans' chain of title and on the documentation that accompanied every ownership change.

Mr. Schneiderman's subpoenas went out to both National Collegiate and to Transworld Systems, the debt collection company that hired the law firms that have initiated most of the trusts' lawsuits against borrowers.

Transworld did not respond to requests for comment.

Donald Uderitz, the beneficiary owner of National Collegiate's trusts, said he had just received the subpoena and had not yet reviewed it.

"Right now, all I can say is given the issues we know we are dealing with, I'm not surprised and I don't expect this to be the last state attorney general to look into this," Mr. Uderitz said by email.

Mr. Uderitz has said that he has concerns about the trusts' ownership paperwork and wants the lawsuits against borrowers to stop until he can more thoroughly investigate the collection problems. A continuing legal dispute between his company, the Van tage Capital Group, and others involved in the trusts has prevented him from making any changes to the trusts' operations, he has said.

ceremonies in New York last year.

EXHIBIT B

56207 071624

*** Creditworthy CEL * Loan Request/Credit Agreement - Signature Page**

NON-NEGOTIABLE CREDIT AGREEMENT - THIS IS A CONSUMER CREDIT TRANSACTION

LOAN PROGRAM INFORMATION

Think Continuing Education Student Loan

Lender: Charter One Bank, N.A.

School: CUNY - JOHN JAY COLLEGE CRIMIN

Loan Amount Requested: \$10,000.00

Academic Period: 01/2007-05/2007

Deferral Period Margin*: 8

Repayment Period Margin*: 8

Loan Origination Fee Percentage: 10.50

*Variable interest rate equals the LIBOR Index plus the Margin (see paragraph D.2).

BORROWER INFORMATION (Must be age of majority in state of residence)

Borrower Name: Prasanna W Goonewardena

Home Address: 247 34a 77 Cres St

Bellerose, NY 11426

Social Security #: [REDACTED]-1729

Date of Birth: 01/08/1969

Home Telephone: (718) 343-4473

Mobile Telephone: 516 844 4609

E-mail Address: 961601081@yahoo.com

Current Employer: UNEMPLOYED

Employer Telephone: (718) 343-4473

Current Position: Unemployed (with income)

Years There: 7 Years

Years at Previous Employment: 0 Years

Allimony, child support, or separate maintenance incomes do not have to be revealed if you do not want them considered for repaying this obligation. If you are relying on such additional income, please provide details on a separate sheet of paper.

Student Citizenship (check one box): ☒ U.S. Citizen☐ Eligible Non-Citizen (Attach front & back copy of CIS or student visa card)

Personal Reference Name: Ramani Goonewardena

Reference Street Address: [REDACTED]

Reference City/State/Zip: [REDACTED]

Reference Home Tel: [REDACTED]

Work Tel: [REDACTED]

By my signature, I certify that I have read, understand and agree to the terms of and undertake the obligations set forth on all four (4) pages of this Loan Request/Credit Agreement AB.07-08.CLCW.10DC.1106 ("Credit Agreement"). I understand that any person who knowingly makes a false statement or misrepresentation on this form is subject to penalties, which may include fines or imprisonment. This Credit Agreement is signed under seal. I understand that I am not required to fax my signature on nor to sign electronically this Credit Agreement and any related notices that require signature. If I choose to fax my signature, I intend to sign electronically and state law, (ii) any fax printout or printout of Lender's electronic record of this Credit Agreement and related notices to be an original document, (iii) to conduct business with the Lender by electronic records and electronic signatures, and (iv) that this Credit Agreement will not be governed by Article 3 of the Uniform Commercial Code, and my obligations under this Credit Agreement will not be subject to, but any transfer of my obligations will be subject to, Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

For purposes of the following notices, "you" means the Borrower, not the Lender.

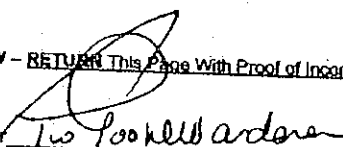
FOR ALABAMA RESIDENTS: CAUTION - IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU THOROUGHLY READ THE CONTRACT BEFORE YOU SIGN IT.

FOR WISCONSIN RESIDENTS - NOTICE TO CUSTOMER:

- (a) DO NOT SIGN THIS CREDIT AGREEMENT BEFORE YOU READ THE WRITING ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES, EVEN IF OTHERWISE ADVISED.
- (b) DO NOT SIGN THIS CREDIT AGREEMENT IF IT CONTAINS ANY BLANK SPACES.
- (c) YOU ARE ENTITLED TO AN EXACT COPY OF ANY AGREEMENT YOU SIGN.
- (d) YOU HAVE THE RIGHT AT ANY TIME TO PAY IN ADVANCE THE UNPAID BALANCE UNDER THIS CREDIT AGREEMENT AND YOU MAY BE ENTITLED TO A PARTIAL REFUND OF THE FINANCE CHARGE.

PLEASE SIGN BELOW - RETURN This Page With Proof of Income and Enrollment - FAX TO: 800-704-9408

Signature of Borrower



Date 06/25/07

AB.07-08.CLCW.10DC.1106

LENDER COPY

PN03_RF_07-08_CLCW_F_X_GOONERARDE_A105104984.pdf

TFJCDF

EXHIBIT C

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF QUEENS

FORMAL COMPLAINT

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE STUDENT LOAN
TRUST 2007-4, A DELAWARE
STATUTORY TRUST(S) PLAINTIFF,

- AGAINST -
PRASANNA GOONEWARDENA

DEFENDANT(S).

PLAINTIFF, BY ITS ATTORNEY(S), COMPLAINING OF THE DEFENDANT(S), UPON
INFORMATION AND BELIEF, ALLEGES:

1. THAT THE DEFENDANT(S) RESIDES IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH THIS ACTION IS BROUGHT; OR THAT THE DEFENDANT(S) TRANSACTED BUSINESS WITHIN THE COUNTY IN WHICH THIS ACTION IS BROUGHT IN PERSON OR THROUGH HIS AGENT AND THAT THE INSTANT CAUSE OF ACTION AROSE OUT OF SAID TRANSACTION
2. PLAINTIFF IS AUTHORIZED TO PROCEED WITH THIS ACTION.
3. UPON INFORMATION AND BELIEF DEFENDANT(S) BORROWED MONEY FROM PLAINTIFF OR PLAINTIFF'S ASSIGNOR PURSUANT TO A CREDIT AGREEMENT.
4. DEFENDANT(S) HAS DEFAULTED ON SAID AGREEMENT AND \$ 25,846.45 IS NOW DUE, NO PART OF SAID SUM HAS BEEN PAID ALTHOUGH DULY DEMANDED.

5. DEFENDANT(S) IS IN DEFAULT AND DEMAND FOR PAYMENT HAS BEEN MADE.

6. PLAINTIFF IS THE ORIGINAL CREDITOR AND IS NOT REQUIRED TO BE LICENSED BY THE NYC DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS.


2ND CAUSE/ACTION: PLAINTIFF STATED AN ACCOUNT TO DEFENDANT WITHOUT OBJECTION THAT THERE IS NOW DUE PLAINTIFF FROM DEFENDANT(S) THE AMOUNT SET FORTH IN THE COMPLAINT, NO PART OF WHICH HAS BEEN PAID, ALTHOUGH DULY DEMANDED.

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF DEMANDS JUDGMENT AGAINST DEFENDANT(S) FOR THE SUM OF
25,846.45
TOGETHER WITH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THIS ACTION

WE ARE DEBT COLLECTORS; ANY
INFORMATION OBTAINED WILL BE USED
IN ATTEMPTING TO COLLECT THIS DEBT.

FORSTER & GARBUS LLP
ATTORNEY(S) FOR PLAINTIFF
60 MOTOR PARKWAY
COMMACK, NY 11725

DATED: THE 21 DAY OF DECEMBER, 2012


RONALD FORSTER JOEL D. LEIDERMAN EDWARD C. KLEIN

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF QUEENS

INDEX #

76

SUMMONS

R

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE STUDENT LOAN
TRUST 2007-4, A DELAWARE
STATUTORY TRUST(S)

PLAINTIFF'S ADDRESS
800 BOYLSTON ST FL34
BOSTON, MA 02199

JAN

- AGAINST -
PRASANNA GOONEWARDENA

DEFENDANT'S ADDRESSES
24734A 77TH CRES APT A

X

DEFENDANT(S). BELLEROSE NY 11426-1880

CONSUMER CREDIT TRANSACTION

THE BASIS OF THE VENUE IS:

A DEFENDANT RESIDES IN THE COUNTY OF QUEENS
THE TRANSACTION TOOK PLACE IN THE COUNTY OF QUEENS

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT(S): PRASANNA GOONEWARDENA

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO ANSWER THE COMPLAINT IN THIS ACTION AND TO
SERVE A COPY OF YOUR ANSWER ON THE PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY(S) WITHIN
20 DAYS AFTER THE SERVICE OF THIS SUMMONS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE DAY OF
SERVICE (OR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE SERVICE IS COMPLETE IF THIS
SUMMONS IS NOT PERSONALLY DELIVERED TO YOU WITHIN THE STATE OF NEW YORK).

UPON YOUR FAILURE TO ANSWER, JUDGMENT WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST YOU FOR THE
RELIEF DEMANDED IN THE COMPLAINT, TOGETHER WITH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF
THIS ACTION.

DATED THE 21 DAY OF DECEMBER , 2012

FILE NO.
MS70000060673

FORSTER & GARBUS LLP
ATTORNEY(S) FOR PLAINTIFF
60 MOTOR PARKWAY
COMMACK, NY 11725
(631) 393-9400

ORIG ACCT# END IN: 1000

NOTE: THE LAW PROVIDES THAT:

(A) IF THIS SUMMONS IS SERVED BY ITS DELIVERY TO YOU PERSONALLY WITHIN
THE COUNTY OF QUEENS YOU MUST APPEAR AND ANSWER WITHIN 20 DAYS AFTER
SUCH SERVICE: OR

(B) IF THIS SUMMONS IS SERVED BY DELIVERY TO ANY PERSON OTHER THAN YOU
PERSONALLY, OR IS SERVED OUTSIDE THE COUNTY OF QUEENS, OR BY PUBLI-
CATION, OR BY ANY MEANS OTHER THAN PERSONAL DELIVERY TO YOU WITHIN THE
COUNTY OF QUEENS YOU ARE ALLOWED 30 DAYS AFTER SERVICE IS COMPLETE
WITHIN WHICH TO APPEAR AND ANSWER.

DEFENDANT'S POB:

EXHIBIT D



American Education Services
P.O. Box 2461 Harrisburg, PA 17105-2461
Toll-free 1-800-233-0557 • TTY: Dial 711
Fax 717-720-3916 • International 717-720-3100
www.aesSuccess.org

OCTOBER 04, 2017

#BWNDHKB
#B895 0655 5210 04L7#
PRASANNA W GOONEWARDENA
24734 77TH CRES # A
BELLEROSE NY 11426

ACCT NUMBER: 5401156917

UNDERSTANDING YOUR FINANCIAL ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Financial Activity Summary Continued

We weren't able to fit the financial activity for all of your loans on one letter so we are sending this letter to you to provide you with your remaining financial activity history. You will receive another letter from us that includes your financial activity history for your other loans.

WHY WE ARE CONTACTING YOU

This is in response to your recent request for documentation pertaining to the financial activity on your loan(s).

LOAN INFORMATION SECTION

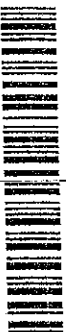
- The enclosed statement only includes Financial Activity for the loans that are listed in the Financial Activity Summary section. Please note the information provided may NOT necessarily include ALL of your loans serviced by our office.
- The Current Principal Balance is NOT a payoff amount. If you wish to pay off your loan(s), please contact our office to obtain a payoff figure which includes accrued interest.
- If more than one loan is listed, refer to the LOAN SEQ number in order to review the financial transactions tied to that loan.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITY SUMMARY

- This statement does **NOT** include information about any financial transactions that occurred prior to the date AES began servicing your loan(s).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION YOU MAY FIND HELPFUL

Log into Account Access at www.aesSuccess.org, to review the financial activity for the past twelve (12) months for all of your loans serviced by our office.



OCTOBER 04, 2017

FINANCIAL ACTIVITY SUMMARY 02/13/07 TO 10/03/17
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LOAN INFORMATION

LOAN SEQ	LOAN PROGRAM	1ST DISB DATE	CURRENT OWNER	ORIGINAL PRINCIPAL BALANCE	CURRENT PRINCIPAL BALANCE
0005	ALPLN	02/13/07	NCT	5,586.59	0.00
0006	ALPLN	03/01/07	NCT	5,586.59	0.00
0007	CELN	07/11/07	NCT	16,759.78	0.00
0008	ALPLN	08/09/07	NCT	16,759.78	0.00
				44,692.74	0.00

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS FOR LOAN SEQUENCE 0008

DATE	TRANSACTION TYPE	TOTAL AMOUNT OF TRANSACTION	AMOUNT TO PRINCIPAL	AMOUNT TO INTEREST	AMOUNT TO LATE FEES	PRINCIPAL BALANCE
06/02/10	LATE FEE	+4.48	0.00	0.00	+4.48	20,751.14
07/03/10	LATE FEE	+4.48	0.00	0.00	+4.48	20,751.14
08/02/10	GUARANTOR PAY	22,139.46	20,751.14	1,388.32	0.00	0.00
08/04/10	WRITE OFF	35.84	0.00	0.00	35.84	0.00

EXHIBIT E

Prasanna Goonewardena
247-34A 77 Cres
Bellerose, NY 11426

October 5, 2017

Ronald Foster
Forster & Garbus LLP
60 Motor Parkway
Commack, NY 11725

Re: Good faith attempt
F&G Acct #'s MS70000060673, MS50000060674, MS40000060675, MS70000060672

Mr. Foster:

As per agreement by National Collegiate Student Loan Trust owner Donald Ulderitz and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, I demand that all collection activities on the above accounts be suspended and return the money I paid thus far-\$9670.00 within 10 days from receipt of this letter. The law suits were filed against me fraudulently and therefore, any agreement I signed is null and void. Moreover, the agreement was signed under duress from various judges and Mr. Ferraro. I was fraudulently induced into enter into an agreement that was fraudulently filed in State Supreme court and Civil court.

If I do not hear from you within 10 days from receipt of this good faith attempt, I will take 2 million dollar legal action against you, Mark Garbus, Amy Gavlik, Ronald Ferraro and Edward Klein for violating Civil RICCO 28 U.S.C. §§ 1961 (1) (5)-1968, mail and wire fraud 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 & 1343, Judiciary law § 487, fraud, unjust enrichment, negligent misrepresentation, fraudulent inducement and negligent in Brooklyn federal court . Ronald Ferraro works for a judge in Nassau Supreme court. This is not looking good for him.

I respectfully ask you to send me a reply within 10 days from receipt of this letter.

Sincerely,



Prasanna Goonewardena

EXHIBIT F

RONALD FORSTER - Adm. in NY Only
MARK A. GARBUS - Adm. in NY Only

EDWARD J. DAMSKY - Adm. in NY Only
JOEL D. LEIDERMAN - Adm. in NY Only

Forster & Garbus LLP NYC DCA #2045675

FORSTER & GARBUS LLP
A NEW YORK LAW FIRM
60 MOTOR PARKWAY
P.O. BOX 9030
COMMACK, N.Y. 11725
(631) 393-9400
Toll Free (800) 245-9943
Fax (631) 393-9469

ANNETTE T. ALTMAN - Adm. in NY Only
MICHAEL C. DIGIARO - Adm. in NY & NJ
MICHAEL J. FLORIO - Adm. in NY Only
AMY GAVLIK - Adm. in NY Only
TESS E. GUNTHER - Adm. in NY & CT
VALERIE E. WATTS - Adm. in NY Only

October 16, 2017

Prasanna Goonewardena
247-34A 77th Crescent
Apt A
Bellerose, New York 11426

Re: F&G Account #'s MS70000060672, MS70000060673, MS50000060674,
MS40000060675

Dear Mr. Goonewardena:

Reference is made to your letter to Mr. Forster of October 5, 2017. We wish to remind you that you executed releases with respect to all of the above accounts in favor of our client and this firm. I enclose copies of the varied settlement agreements and releases. As such, we clearly will not abide by your request for a refund. Certainly, if you cannot respect the terms of the releases to which you have agreed, then making a payment to you would apparently not stop you from threatening or commencing litigation in the future.

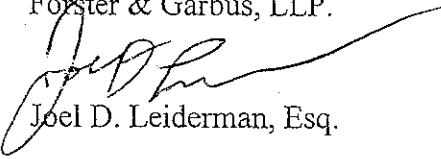
Should you commence a lawsuit as threatened in your letter of October 5, 2017, it would be our intention to vigorously oppose same and we would consider any such action to be frivolous and harassing, which could subject you to sanctions.

Please further be advised, that if payment is not received pursuant to the terms of the stipulations you are currently paying and you default, we will seek judgment against you.

Please be guided accordingly.

Very truly yours,

Forster & Garbus, LLP.


Joel D. Leiderman, Esq.

JDL/sms

(PLEASE NOTE THAT WE ARE REQUIRED, UNDER FEDERAL LAW, TO ADVISE YOU THAT WE ARE DEBT COLLECTORS AND ANY INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL BE USED IN ATTEMPTING TO COLLECT THIS DEBT.)